

the 18th century approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of all workers in the cotton industry were children, citing that in 1797, 210 of 310 workers in Birch Robinson & Co in the village of Backburra were children. (Simkin Ibid) Humphreys tells us that orphans and single mothers, who were poor and vulnerable with children "were a major source of child labour and of very young working" (Humphreys Ibid 2012), not only that, she cites an example of where a 1000 'poor or orphaned' boys between 10-16 years old were "set up to augment the supply of recruits in the early years of the French wars and to relieve the burden that the boys constituted on their parishes (Emsley, British Society; Conway, War p 38 cited by Humphreys Ibid 2012). As this issue of Slavery/Forced labour is so relevant to what civilization is and what constitutes health in that civilization, I feel further examples will not be erroneous, and are warranted:

"My brother was sent to Bristol Workhouse in the same way as many other children were - cart loads at a time. My mother did not know where he was for 2 years. He was taken off in the dead of the night without her knowledge, and the parish officers would never tell her where he was." ... later when the family found out his whereabouts through a local friend, they "set off together, my mother and I, we walked the whole way from Bristol to Cressbrook mill in Derbyshire. We were many days on the road." when she arrived there (Simkins Ibid cited Sarah Carpenter, interviewed in the Ashton Chronicle, 23/06/1849). Humphreys demonstrates through the many autobiographies that the reign era from 1790 of the classic Industrial Revolution period, there was an "upsurge" in child labour, which she also demonstrates is consistent with older accounts as well as more recent ones,